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| 1. | Mr. Didsbury | G.407 |
| 2. | Mr. Morley Parry | A.449421 |
| 3. | Mr. Perry | A.405 |
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Borough of



Accrington

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

including the

Reports of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

== 1966 ==



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== 1966 ==

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1966-67

THE MAYOR, Councillor J. POLLARD, J.P. (ex-officio)

Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR J. W. CHADWICK

Vice-Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR Mrs. GRANT

ALDERMAN Mrs. HAINES

* ,, Mrs. ROTHWELL

*COUNCILLOR T. J. BARROW

* ,, C. DILLON

 ,, Mrs. HARRISON

 ,, J. MADDEN

 ,, Mrs. MARTIN

 ,, K. SLATER

 ,, Mrs. SMITH

 ,, J. P. STUBBS

* Members of the Health Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent:

KEITH FODEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

SIDNEY COCKCROFT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

JOHN EDDLESTON, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Appointed 2nd May, 1966)

WILLIAM F. SNOW, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

ANDREW C. THOMSON, Cert.R.S.A., M.A.M.I.

(Resigned 20th February, 1966)

Technical Assistant:

DAVID S. FINNEY

Student Public Health Inspectors:

GARY E. ROBINSON GEOFFREY SIMCOCK

Senior Foreman and Mechanical Supervisor:

ERNEST LIVESEY

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF:

Public Health Offices:

Chief Administrative Assistant:

ROBERT McCONNELL, D.M.A.

Mrs. A. THORNLEY (Senior Clerk)

Miss A. M. CUNLIFFE

PETER HAMER (from 1st August, 1966)

Cleansing Depot: ROBERT A. WALMSLEY

Refuse Disposal Works: PETER HAMER (to 1st August, 1966)

RICHARD I. BLEZARD (appointed 1st August, 1966)

19, St. James' Street, Accrington.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Accrington.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1966.

During the year there was a very welcome increase in house building and a decided reduction in the waiting list.

Tuberculosis shows an increase and although one must not make too much of events in a single year the situation is being kept under observation. At the same time one does notice that the total number of cases of tuberculosis registered has fallen.

The Birth Rate shows a slight decrease. Infant mortality is a little higher than it was in each of the five preceding years but this is not, I think, a significant increase. As I have often said in the case of figures which are small in themselves, one must never judge on the results for a single year.

There were two small outbreaks of food poisoning but despite extensive investigations it was not possible to trace the actual source. They do, however, serve as an indication for the need for continued vigilance which your Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff give to food supplies.

During the year the Authority has continued actively the work of dealing with unfit houses.

I thank the Council for its continued support, the Town Clerk, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and all my colleagues, for their great help during the year.

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulances	}	Provided by Lancashire County Council
Home Nursing		
Home Helps		
Maternity & Child Welfare		
School Medical Service		
Tuberculosis (Home Visiting)		
Welfare of Aged	}	Provided by Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Hospitals		
Venereal Diseases Treatment		
Tuberculosis Treatment		
Laboratory		Public Health Laboratory, Preston.
Public Analyst	- - - - -	Mr. R. Fawcett, F.R.I.C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Housing.

See Public Health Inspector's Report. The problem remains very large.

A. No. of new houses built in 1966:—

1. By the Corporation, 24.
2. By other bodies or persons, 60.

B. 1. No. on waiting list for houses, 500.

2. No. of applicants known to be living in lodgings, 32.

Fourteen (14) new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 10 were respiratory cases and 4 were non-respiratory cases.

Respiratory, 10 males;

Non-respiratory, 4 males.

There were two deaths caused by this disease in 1966

Total number of cases on the active register at 31st December, 1966:—

Respiratory	males	52	females	9	=	61
Non-Respiratory	„	8	„	3	=	11
						<hr/> 72

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Notifications were received in respect of 364 cases during the year 1966. There were 311 cases of Measles, 1 case of Whooping Cough, 11 cases of Food Poisoning, 36 cases of Dysentery, 3 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Paratyphoid, and 1 case of Rheumatic Fever.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 593 deaths registered in the Borough in 1966. Of these 283 were males and 310 females. The Death Rate for the year was 15.7, as compared with that for the country as a whole which was 11.7.

Heart Diseases headed the list as the cause of death, being responsible for 199 of the registered deaths. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System came second with 100 deaths, and Cancer came third with 92 deaths.

It will be seen then that

33.55% of deaths were due to Heart Diseases.

16.86% „ „ „ Vascular Lesions
 of Nervous System.

15.51% „ „ „ Cancerous Diseases.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 4,418.

Population (Census 1931), 42,991.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population,
mid 1966, 37,690.

Population—Preliminary Census, 1961, 40,987.

Population—Census 1961, 39,018.

No. of inhabited houses, (Census, 1931), 12,019;
(1966: 14,665).

Rateable Value, £1,118,137.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,315.

The social conditions of the Borough are generally good. Chief industries are textile weaving, finishing and printing, textile and general engineering, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	278	250	528
Illegitimate	28	29	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	306	279	585
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	5	3	8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	6	9	15
Deaths (all ages)	283	310	593
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			15.5
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...			13.5
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			15.7
Deaths from puerperal causes:	Death-rate per 1,000 total		
	Deaths.	(live and still) births.	
Puerperal & post-abortive sepsis	Nil.	Nil.	
Other maternal causes	Nil.	Nil.	

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	25.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...	26.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	17.5
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	92
„ „ Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
„ „ Pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	2
„ „ Other forms of tuberculosis (all ages)	—

**TOTAL NUMBERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT
DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality
1966	585	593	15	25.6
1965	638	599	14	21.9
1964	631	568	9	14.3
1963	648	583	13	20.1
1962	617	611	13	21.1
1961	600	617	12	20.0
1960	559	577	16	28.6
1959	611	593	16	26.2
1958	524	652	10	19.1
1957	551	584	16	29.0

**CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS
DURING 1966.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, Other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm:			
Stomach	3	8	11
Lung, Bronchus	13	3	16
Breast	—	14	14
Uterus	—	6	6
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	20	25	45
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	2	6
Diabetes	5	5	10
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	43	57	100
Coronary Disease, Angina	72	56	128
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	4	6	10
Other Heart Disease	26	35	61
Other Circulatory Disease	11	13	24
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	15	29	44
Bronchitis	28	12	40
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	1	1

Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	3	6
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	8	18	26
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5
All other Accidents	9	6	15
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
	<hr/> 283	<hr/> 310	<hr/> 593

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year
1966.

	Total cases notified.
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	3
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—
Food Poisoning	11
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1
Measles (excluding German Measles)	311
Whooping Cough	1
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralitic)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralitic)	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—

Typhoid	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—
Dysentery	36
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	—
Malaria (contracted in this country)	—
(Abroad)	—
Acute Rheumatism	1
	<hr/>
	364
	<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1966.

NEW CASES.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	2	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	2	—
35	3	—	1	—
45	3	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals ...	10	—	4	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

DEATHS.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred, resulting in 6 cases and 2 cases respectively. The causative organisms were *Salmonella Typhimurium* and *S. Thompson*, but in neither outbreak was the foodstuff concerned discovered.

A total of 11 cases were notified during the year.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS.

In 1966 the following examinations were carried out, viz:—

	By M.O.H.	By Deputy M.O.H.
Superannuation Acts	82	17
Other Examinations	33	9

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

ANNUAL REPORT — 1966-67

Public Health and Cleansing Department,
Cannon Street,

ACCRINGTON.

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twelfth Annual Report on the work of the Borough's Public Health Inspectors for the year 1966, and on the Public Cleansing Services for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

As the result of obsolescence the Accrington Public Abattoirs ceased to exist as a meat production centre from 1st January, 1966, and this is the first year my report contains no reference to meat inspection statistics at the premises which were considered an essential part of the Lancashire meat trade for some 75 years. There are now no slaughtering facilities in the town and all carcase meat has to be imported from surrounding districts; our meat inspection duties are confined to retail shops or manufacturer's premises. It is to the credit of local meat traders that only they were inconvenienced by the disruption of the supply and distribution system, and that the housewife was scarcely affected.

So far as the Department was concerned this transition had the effect of relieving us of duties which had been unduly onerous for many years for a town of this size, and in the absence of establishment increases had prevented progress with other essential public health work, but when combined with staff shortages as in the past year or two had been most frustrating.

I am therefore very pleased to be able to report that in 1966 we reached what could be regarded as full establishment, and were able to make rapid progress in overcoming some of the arrears which had accumulated in slum clearance, smoke control, etc. The number of visits paid by the inspectoral staff increased from 15,452 in 1965 to 25,457 this year. Increased mobility of inspectors as a result of car allowances was a contributory factor.

Although I had hoped to reduce the time-lag between the end of the financial year and the appearance in print of this report, I regret that it has not been possible yet. As a statistical record of the Department's activities I sincerely hope the report will be of interest to members of the Council, even if not of immediate news value.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied with water by the Calder Water Board from upland sources at Dean Clough, Mitchell's House, Burnley Road and Plantation Mill Reservoirs, upland and underground sources at Higher Antley, Lower Antley and Foxhill Bank Reservoirs, underground supplies from Altham and Dean Boreholes and Rishton Colliery, and the bulk supply from Manchester Corporation via the Haweswater Aqueduct.

Since its formation in 1963 the Calder Water Board have maintained the progressive policy of the former Accrington and District Water Board to improve and augment water supplies in the district.

All public water supplies are passed through pressure filters and chlorinated, but regular routine samples are taken by the Board from every source and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. Four samples of treated water submitted by this Department for bacteriological and chemical investigation were reported to be satisfactory.

The supplies from Mitchell's House, Higher Antley, Lower Antley and Foxhill Bank reservoirs are soft moorland (peaty) water, having a low pH value, and are treated to neutralise acidity. Water from the other sources is not liable to plumbo-solvency, and from regular examinations by the Board to ascertain pH value a standard of 8.0 is sought.

Approximately 45 houses, situated in the rural parts of the Borough, do not receive a mains supply but have private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc.; they are being investigated to ascertain the wholesomeness of the supplies and the possibility of connecting to the Board's mains.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 151 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water system, of which 88 were eligible for grant aid under the Accrington Corporation Acts and 63 under improvement grant schemes; in addition 3 waste water closets and 4 pail closets were abolished. The various types of sanitary convenience in use at dwelling-houses in the Borough are approximately as follow, viz:—

	1966
Fresh Water Closets	12,590
Waste Water Closets	2,094
Pail Closets	74

The number of waste water closets converted during the year was about one third less than in the previous year. In 1950 we received our first loan sanction for this type of work since before the war, and have subsequently maintained a steady rate of progress in replacing approximately 4,000 tipper closets.

We are now reaching the stage where a high proportion of the 2,000 or so remaining waste water closets will be in tenanted houses. After eliminating slum clearance properties we shall have to consider a systematic programme for abolishing these antiquated conveniences by the service of statutory notices. Factors to be borne in mind will be finance and the resources of the local building trades.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

In the absence of a municipal bin provision scheme, the work of replacing defective dustbins by informal means continues, 649 having been renewed during the year. I must, however, repeat that a similar response to requests to repair or renew defective bin-shed doors and fittings would be appreciated.

Problems in the storage of refuse at the home are being created as the result of various factors. These include improvements in home-heating methods and the gradual reduction of open fires, together with the increasing volume of refuse which is characteristic of modern society. The slogan used to be "Burn your refuse and save your Rates", but nowadays refuse either cannot or should not be burnt in some cases.

While it is the Department's aim to maintain a weekly refuse collection service, embarrassment is often created to the householder if the frequency extends beyond 7 days, e.g. after holidays, although every possible effort is made to supplement services at difficult periods.

Conditions can only be aggravated by the creation of smoke control areas, and there is no one simple solution to the problem. A general review of refuse collection is proposed, which will commence by a systematic survey of storage and collection arrangements at all premises in the town.

HOUSING ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Table gives a summarised list of nuisances and housing defects discovered in dwelling-houses during the year and dealt with by the service of notices. It will no doubt be appreciated that where the number of defects, etc., remedied exceeds the number discovered, this is due to the fact that many such defects discovered in the previous year have been remedied during the year under review.

In many cases owners are persuaded to remedy defects voluntarily without the necessity of written notices. Such informal action occupies much of the inspectors' time, but results are usually worth-while.

In addition to the defects referred to in the table, blockages were removed by the Department's employees from drains and sanitary conveniences at 1,459 premises.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

INTERNAL.

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Windows:				
Woodwork	31	22	11	8
Cords	31	22	17	17
Fasteners	10	5	6	5
Glazing and putties ...	16	12	6	5
Mastic pointing	31	19	15	14
Doors:				
Doors	26	19	6	6
Casings	35	4	1	0
Thresholds or weatherboards	4	4	2	1
Hinges and fittings ...	11	9	8	7
Pointing	6	5	0	0
Floors:				
Boarded	30	21	3	2
Flagged	12	10	4	3
Damp	26	14	6	4
Water under	40	38	17	15
Walls:				
Plaster	43	26	14	12
Skirting boards	12	8	10	9
Damp	32	23	14	10
Ceilings:				
Plaster	36	27	20	20
Raining-in	60	48	11	10
Panttries, etc.:				
Walls	1	1	0	0
Ceilings	0	0	0	0
Floors	0	0	3	3
Woodwork	0	0	0	0
Staircases:				
Walls	7	3	1	0
Ceilings	9	5	2	1
Treads or risers	9	7	5	4
Handrails or balustrades	8	7	4	4
Open to bedrooms	0	0	0	0

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Fireplaces :				
Fire-ranges (ironwork)	2	2	2	2
Firegrates	10	6	0	0
Tiling	1	0	0	0
Fire backs	14	9	4	4
Flues (chimney or oven)	18	11	4	4
Side boilers	1	1	0	0
Ovens	0	0	0	0
Jambs or Lintels	0	0	0	0
Insufficient light	5	3	5	3
Insufficient ventilation ...	7	4	6	5
Electrical fittings	14	12	4	4
Gas fittings	7	7	5	5
Sinks	29	24	18	11
Lavatory basins or baths...	2	2	0	0
Waste pipes—sinks, etc. ...	35	30	12	12
Insufficient water supply..	11	6	2	2
Water pipes or fittings ..	23	20	7	5
Cooking facilities	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities	4	4	0	0
Food Storage facilities ...	26	26	40	38
Water in cellar	0	0	0	0
Carried forward	<u>735</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>255</u>

DWELLING-HOUSES.**EXTERNAL.**

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Dustbins or Bin-sheds:				
Bins	16	41	608	608
Lids	7	16	303	303
Doors	6	19	0	0
Locks	5	5	4	4
Frames	6	4	3	2
Structures	17	14	22	16
Misuse of Dustbin	11	11	15	14

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied

Sanitary Accommodation,

Drains, etc.:

Waste water or trough closets	51	41	44	44
Fresh water closets ...	14	12	8	8
W.C. pedestals	11	8	5	3
W.C. water pipes or fittings	21	18	14	10
W.C. flushing cisterns.	9	9	8	7
Soil pipes	3	3	1	1
Closest structures	15	9	8	4
Closest doors or fittings.	19	14	2	2
Door casings	14	9	6	4
Pails or privies	0	0	1	1
Cesspools or sewage disposal plants	1	1	0	0
Drains	66	62	69	33
Gullies, channel dishes	9	7	13	11

Coal Storage:

Structures	16	9	4	3
Doors or fittings	13	8	3	3
Door-casings	14	8	6	6
None provided externally	2	2	0	0

Yard:

Doors or fittings	19	12	9	7
Door jambs or lintels...	6	5	4	3
Walls	15	13	6	3
Surfaces	5	6	6	5
Drainage	25	28	17	19

Roofs	58	41	18	15
Eaves gutters	49	39	18	14
Rain water pipes	29	16	18	16
Waste pipes	19	12	6	5
Chimney stacks or pots ...	17	14	8	5
House walls (external) ...	20	11	13	11
Wall pointing	38	24	17	11
Cement rendering	29	18	13	10
Doorsteps or window or door jambs	8	4	2	2
Other structures	9	6	5	3
Refuse accumulations	90	70	30	23

Brought forward	735	526	295	255
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	<u>1507</u>	<u>1175</u>	<u>1632</u>	<u>1494</u>
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HOUSING

The restoration of the Department to full establishment during the year enabled much better progress to be made in implementing our slum clearance programme of 950 dwelling-houses over a ten year period.

Eighty-eight dwellings were represented during the year and Public Local Inquiries in respect of three areas resulted in Compulsory Purchase Orders being confirmed without modification in each case. A further 20 houses included in the programme were demolished following acquisition by agreement. Further improvement will be reported in 1967.

The purchase in advance of houses in proposed clearance areas continued to receive sympathetic consideration by the Council, and those acquired were either closed and secured, or, provided they could be economically kept in a reasonable state of repair, let until such time as demolition became due.

Since the preparation of the slum clearance programme in 1963 deterioration in the condition of many border-line houses has taken place, chiefly due to continually increasing repair costs in relation to rent yield. Houses which could have been saved by more expenditure on repairs have now deteriorated into the slum category. It is therefore my intention to have the town re-surveyed with a view to reporting to the Council on the desirability of introducing an extended clearance programme.

Notwithstanding these remarks it is pleasing to report that further progress was made during the year in other housing activities, as shown by an increase of 126 in the number of houses inspected over last year's improved figure; 163 unfit houses were made fit in addition to the remedying of 2,669 defects at other dwellings.

172 applications for Standard Grants received and approved during the year is a reduction of more than 25% on the number for the previous year, and one which it is hoped will only prove to be temporary in this scheme of housing improvement. Most houses for which such grants are applied are found to require certain repairs, and it is departmental policy to persuade owners to remedy defects in conjunction with the installation of standard amenities.

Progress of Clearance Programme at 31st December, 1966.

Order	No. of Dwelling- Houses	No. of Unfit Dwelling- Houses	Remarks
Manchester Road/ Hoyles Court C.P.O., 1963	6	6	Demolished
Manchester Road/Pollard Court C.P.O., 1963	14	14	Demolished
Back Lane/Astin Court/ Chadwick Fold C.P.O., 1963	14	14	Demolished
Manchester Road No. 1 C.O., 1964	4	4	Demolished
Castle Street (by agreement-1964) ...	5	5	Demolished
Station Road, Huncoat (by agreement-1964)	1	1	Demolished
Back Lane/Manchester Road Nos. 1 and 2 C.P.O.'s, 1965	11	9	Demolished
Ormerod Row, Huncoat, C.A., 1965..	5	5	Represented but in abeyance pending improve- ment scheme
Thompson Court C.O., 1965	5	5	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion 30...
Kenyon Street/Cobden Street/ Mason Street (by agreement- 1966)	9	9	Demolished
Mill Street, Baxenden (by agree- ment-1966)	11	11	Demolished
Cobden Street/Cunliffe Street/ Mason Street C.P.O., 1966	42	42	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Nuttall Street Nos. 1 and 2 C.P.O.'s, 1966	39	33	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Flats
(a) By the local authority	24	—
(b) By other local authorities	—	—
(c) By other bodies or persons	60	—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1442
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 2822
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 894
- (2) Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:—
- (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) 127
- (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made ... 654

2 Houses Demolished:—

	Houses	Displaced during year	
	Demolished	Persons	Families
In or adjoining Clearance Arcas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	4	13	4
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	0		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	0		

Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	0	}	38	11
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	20			
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	0			
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0			

3. Unfit Houses Closed:—

	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	6	}	17
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	0		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957...	0		

4. Unfit Houses made Fit:—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	163	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	0	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use

(Housing Act, 1957) :—

	1. Number of houses	2. No. of separate dwellings contained in column 1
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation :		
(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	0	0
(c) Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 35	0	—

	Number of houses	Number of occupants
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:— Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	11	3

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
Improvement Grants, etc. :—

Action during year :—

	Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling buildings affected	Local authority houses or other buildings in schemes of -
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	19	—
(b) Approved by local authority	19	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	1
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	17	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (e) above	Nil	Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964.—Standard Grants:—

Action during year:—

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority—full standard	172
(b) Approved by local authority—reduced standard ...	Nil.
(c) Total applications approved by local authority	172
(d) Work completed	171

RENT ACT, 1957.

Since this Act came into operation work in connection with it has decreased annually, and no action was necessary during the year under review.

NOTICES SERVED.

Form of Notice:—

Intimation (preliminary)	230
Statutory	2
	<hr/> 232 <hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only 1 registered common lodging house in the Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., exposed to disease has always been carried out at the Cleansing Depot in a high-pressure steam disinfector. This is now beyond economic repair, and the high cost of replacement is not justified by the number of articles requiring treatment nowadays, and for the time being, arrangements have therefore been made to utilise facilities available in adjoining authorities when necessary.

641 visits were paid in connection with cases of infectious disease and the necessary disinfection resulting therefrom. Formalin solution and formaldehyde gas are used for disinfection, and the following table shows the small amount of disinfection required during the year.

Rooms	0
Books	21
Beds	0
Articles of bedding	0
Articles of clothing	0
Miscellaneous articles	0

PUBLIC MORTUARY

In 1960 the Council resolved that the Health Committee should take over the maintenance and administration of the mortuary at the Law Court buildings. In view of its obsolete and unsatisfactory condition it was subsequently agreed that a comprehensive report be prepared for its improvement, and various schemes for a new or reconstructed mortuary were considered.

It was decided eventually, however, that the interests of the town and surrounding districts would be best served if the mortuary at Victoria Hospital could be utilised as the public

mortuary. Terms and conditions were accordingly negotiated with the Blackburn and District Hospital Management Committee, and agreement was reached which was eminently satisfactory to the hospital, the local authorities and the police.

VERMIN AND DISINFESTATION.

In carrying out treatments for insect pests D.D.T. solutions and powders together with insecticidal smoke generators are employed.

During the year the following treatments were carried out by the Department's staff with satisfactory results, 155 visits having been paid for the purpose.

	No. of Premises	No. of Rooms
Beetles	1	1
Bugs	1	2
Cockroaches	46	108
Fleas	8	27
Flies	0	0
Lice	1	3
Mites	0	0
Woodworm	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	141
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The surface infestations which arise in dwelling-houses, business and industrial premises, etc., and originate chiefly as the result of rats gaining access by way of defective drains from the public sewers, have been treated as usual by the whole-time Rodent Operator working under the direction of the Inspectoral Staff. Although a charge is made for disinfection work at business and industrial premises, a free service is afforded to dwelling-houses.

Since 1945, regular sewer treatments have been carried out to deal with rats at their source by the laying of poison bait in manholes. These treatments have had a considerable effect in reducing the rat population of the sewers, and consequently of surface premises, two men being engaged thereon for a large part of the year.

The methods of control adopted were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

During the year 1,844 manholes were poison baited.

1,218 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with rodent control measures.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS.

The Department is responsible for administering the Pet Animals Act, 1951, the Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963, and the Riding Establishments Act, 1964, which provide for the inspection and licensing of various premises where animals are kept. The Acts require the observance in these premises of certain conditions to ensure the health, welfare and safety of pet animals, horses, etc.

Liaison exists between the Department and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a veterinary surgeon is retained for riding establishments.

Licences were granted in respect of 5 pet shops and 2 boarding establishments, and the licensing of one riding establishment is pending.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One gut scraper and one tripe dresser carry on scheduled offensive trades on two separate premises. The conduct of these trades was reasonably satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

In spite of criticisms of seeming lack of progress which were made from time to time, the Council's attitude to the creation of smoke control areas was fully justified by events.

After I made my first report on smoke control in 1961 the Council resolved to tackle the problem of air pollution in Accrington in a thorough and systematic manner, the first practical step being the appointment of a separate officer for the work. A considerable amount of work was carried out in surveying residential and industrial areas, and in the appropriate propaganda measures, notwithstanding the fact that there were certain difficulties in smoke control work. These included unfavourable grants, gas coke as the basic fuel, complicated procedure, etc.

It was officially announced in 1963 that additional supplies of gas coke would cease to be available to meet the requirements of further smoke control areas due to technological changes in the gas industry, and that supplies of premium fuels were likely to fall increasingly short of requirements for new areas. I submitted a further report to the Council in 1964 and it was subsequently resolved that no further action be taken to establish smoke control areas until the future availability of the different types of smokeless fuel was known.

The position radically altered in 1965 when the Ministry officially indicated anticipated increased availability of premium fuels and hard coke. This was followed by changes in grant arrangements and simplification of procedure. Complete freedom of choice of fuels and appliances together with more equitable grants allowed householders to choose the method which would heat their homes more efficiently as well as smokelessly.

The Council accepted my third report on smoke control in 1966, and, following re-surveys of the districts, five Smoke Control Orders were made during the year to cover 449 privately-owned and 742 local authority owned dwellinghouses together with 345 commercial and other premises; the area covered was 173 acres. It is anticipated that the survey and declaration of additional areas will progress rapidly with the object of making the town smokeless by 1975. Although this may seem unduly long to those now numerous and enlightened citizens who are eager for the benefits of clean air and improved home-heating, I trust it will be appreciated that our programme can only proceed at a speed within the capabilities of the staff, the local building trades, the fuel industries and the appliance manufacturers, but if it can be accelerated it will be.

Action with regard to industrial pollution included the taking of 132 smoke observations, principally in co-operating with a large industrial concern where two new coal-fired boilers together with integral grit arrestors and new chimney stacks were installed during the year. One other firm installed new oil-fired boiler plant.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

As a selected town in a national survey for the volumetric measurement of atmospheric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are installed at three suitable sites in order that the results of readings can be forwarded monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for statistical purposes.

In addition the Council has, for the past 14 years carried out investigations of atmospheric pollution by monthly measurement and analyses from a standard deposit gauge sited on the Town Hall roof. The table which follows illustrates the amount of solid matter which settles out of the atmosphere.

Tons per Square Mile.				
Month.	Water inches rain.	Total Water Insoluble Matter	Total Water Soluble Matter	Total Solids
January	2.13	6.17	6.66	12.83
February	4.85	3.31	6.59	9.90
March	1.58	4.40	8.58	12.98
April	2.28	3.77	4.18	7.95
May	3.90	7.10	6.30	13.40
June	3.98	11.43	5.17	16.60
July	3.78	9.87	5.63	15.50
August	3.82	6.13	5.17	11.30
September	3.62	4.90	7.06	11.96
October	3.82	6.46	4.44	10.90
November	3.39	9.34	13.55	22.89
December	4.18	4.60	8.08	12.68
TOTAL	41.33	77.48	81.41	158.89
Monthly Average :				
1953		8.12	9.59	17.71
1954		7.46	10.18	17.64
1955		7.29	6.91	14.20
1956		6.77	6.76	13.53
1957		8.63	7.41	16.04
1958		6.55	6.41	12.96
1959		7.73	7.09	14.82
1960		7.62	8.14	15.76
1961		8.18	7.46	15.65
1962		6.60	7.53	14.13
1963		6.43	6.72	13.15
1964		6.24	5.87	12.12
1965		5.67	7.46	13.13
1966		6.46	6.78	13.24
Monthly Average over fourteen year period		7.13	7.46	14.59

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspection s (3)	No. of Written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecu- ted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	48	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	199	475	11	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	240	523	11	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	6	Nil	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	11	6	Nil	4	Nil

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Footwear	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Act makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices, shops, etc., and enforcement is divided between local authorities and H.M. Factories Inspectorate.

Duties under the Act during the year resulted in 467 visits being made by our inspectoral staff for the purpose of conducting 90 general inspections and also ascertaining compliance with notices served for contraventions of the required standards. In no case was it necessary to resort to formal action as re-visits showed a good response to informal notices.

Investigations were carried out in connection with 7 minor accidents reported to us, and 15 additional premises were registered.

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole-sale shops, warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Number of registered premises at end of year.	86	269	21	28	1
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	23	54	7	6	Nil
Number of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5.(2))	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temperature (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Washing facilities (S.10)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	601
Retail Shops	1120
Wholesale departments, warehouses	142
Catering establishments, open to the public	143
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	2021
Total Males	787
Total Females	1234

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

Administration of petroleum legislation is a most important function of local authorities, and should be regarded as such by all concerned in view of the accident potential, and the dangerous consequences arising therefrom which cannot be stressed too often.

As the demand for cars increases so of course does the demand for additional storage accommodation; two new licensed premises were approved during the year with a combined storage capacity of 17,000 gallons, while three existing petroleum installations were discontinued. New installations are built to modern

high standards but many of the old installations leave much to be desired. It must be our aim to bring all licensed premises up to Home Office standards, and the co-operation of licensees in achieving maximum safety conditions would be appreciated.

Smaller local authorities cannot justify a specialist officer for this work, and I am therefore of the opinion that the Petroleum Officer should avail himself of the technical knowledge of specialist officers who deal with particular aspects of the job. For many years we have had the benefit of the expert advice of the Chief Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade in the inspection of new and existing installations. His courtesy in allowing the District Fire Prevention Officer to make joint inspections with my staff is greatly appreciated and can only contribute to safer conditions.

All new petrol storage tanks are pressure-tested on installation, and all tanks over 20 years old should also be tested. Leaking tanks from which petrol can gain access to drains and sewers are a serious menace. On my recommendation the Council agreed during the year to permit the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures to undertake the testing of all tanks and pumps as a means of improving this aspect of the administration. Similarly I should like to seek the specialist advice and assistance of the Street Lighting Superintendent and Electrical Engineer, when opportune, as a considerable amount of work will be involved in ensuring that the electrical requirements for licensed premises are complied with.

278 visits were made during 1966, and storage licences were issued as follows, viz:—

Petroleum Spirit	59
Petroleum Mixture	7

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The Police Authorities continued to carry out the various duties under this Act on behalf of the Council, including issuing licences and ensuring animal movements in accordance with licensing conditions, and undoubtedly the uniformity created by their administration of the Act in Accrington and surrounding districts is beneficial to all concerned.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Shown below is a Return of all samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst under the provisions of the Act during the year.

578 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with the sampling of food and drugs.

Article of food or drug	Number analysed	Number adulterated or non-standard.	Percentage adulterated or non-standard.
Milk	60	1	1.66
Meat Products	31	8	25.80
Fish Products	2	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice	1	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	—
Cream Cakes	4	—	—
Seasoning	1	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	4	1	25.00
	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 9.62

Milk.

The sub-standard milk sample was an informal retail sample of Channel Island milk which was reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 5%. A subsequent formal sample proved to be genuine and no action was taken.

Other Foods.

One informal sample of steak and kidney pie and one informal sample of pork pie were reported to be deficient in meat but subsequent formal samples of both products proved genuine. Two informal and two formal samples of beef pie and meat pie were all reported as being deficient in meat.

One informal sample of beef sausage and one informal sample of pork sausage were reported to contravene the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

One informal sample of lemon and blackcurrant sweets were reported to be deficient in the stated amount of Vitamin C.

Cautionary letters were sent to all vendors concerned as legal proceedings were not either advised or considered justified in any instance.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Bacteriological examinations of milk samples were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

During the year 85 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests; with the exception of one sample, which was void, they all satisfied the legally prescribed tests.

23 samples of sterilised milk were taken and were reported to comply with the turbidity test.

163 samples of untreated milk were submitted for the methylene blue test. 39 samples failed the test and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for investigation.

267 samples of untreated milk, including the 163 samples referred to above, were examined for brucella abortus. The organism was isolated from 29 samples, of which 14 were from 4 producers in the town, action appropriate at the time being taken in respect of them. The remainder were from 7 producers in other districts, and these local authorities were notified accordingly.

(c) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for testing.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are responsible for duties in connection with dairy farms, and the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to engage in the business of a dairy farmer.

The Local Authority's duties are to enforce the Regulations relative to the treatment and handling of milk; the provisions regarding the infection of milk and protection against contamination, the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils, and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

181 milk distributors were registered under the Regulations.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965.

The special designations permitted are "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Ultra-Heat Treated" for heat-treated Milk and "Untreated" as the special designation for raw milk.

The following licences were granted under the Regulations, viz:—

Dealers' Licences	181
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

(c) Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958.

Accrington and surrounding districts are in a "Specified Area", where only the sale of the above designated milks is permitted.

Loose milk cannot be sold by retail, and milk from farms which are not licensed for the production of tuberculin tested milk has to be sent for heat-treatment.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

3993 visits were paid to miscellaneous food premises for the purpose of examination of food and inspection of premises. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to formal seizure of unsound food, all being surrendered voluntarily. The articles of food which were given up for destruction as being unfit for human consumption were as follow:—

Miscellaneous Pre-packed Foods	1,146 containers
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	481 packets
Meat	364 lbs.
Vegetables	16 lbs.
Chickens	853
Turkeys	6

FOOD PREMISES

The table which follows is a classification of the various types of food premises in the town:—

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and Provision Dealers	190
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	42
Fishmongers	7
Meat Shops	55
Bakers and Confectioners	166
Fried Fish Shops	41
Sweets, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	56
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars ...	139
	<hr/> 696 <hr/>

The above-mentioned food premises include certain ones which require registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, viz:—

Manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	160
Preparation of Sausage, Preserved Foods, etc.	104
	<hr/> 266 <hr/>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority.

During the year under review one burial was effected at a net cost to the Corporation, after deducting receipts for death grant, of £1 19s. 6d., the deceased person being an adult.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ended 31st March, 1967.

REFUSE DEALT WITH.

(1) Refuse Collected.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
House and Shop Refuse	8,717	15	2
Clinker from Schools, etc.	351	10	0
Market Refuse	370	19	1
Fish and Trade Refuse	1,562	12	1
	<hr/>		
	11,002	17	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(2) Methods of Disposal of Refuse.

Taken to tips (26.4%)	2,907	15	1
Dealt with at Disposal Works			
(a) Separation and			
Incineration (71.0%), 7,806 8 1			
(b) Direct Incineration 288 13 2			
(2.6%)			
	<hr/>		
	8,095	1	3
	<hr/>		
	11,002	17	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(3) Weight of Refuse.

Actual weight	8,723	18	0
Estimated weight	864	7	1
Estimated weight from test weighings	1,414	11	3
	<hr/>		
	11,002	17	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

CLEANSING SERVICE.

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

Item	Particulars. 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Total 4
1	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	22,645	12,457	35,102
	(ii) Transport	15,098	1,343	16,441
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,107	10,062	11,169
	(iv) Other items	47	91	138
	(v) Total gross expenditure	38,897	23,953	62,850
2	Gross Income	299	8,679	8,978
3	Net Cost	38,598	15,274	53,872
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Unit Costs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	41 2	22 8	63 10
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	27 5	2 5	29 10
7	Net cost (all expendi- ture) per ton	70 2	27 9	97 11
		£	£	£
8	Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation	1,024	405	1,429
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,453	971	3,424

1.	Area (statute acres)	4,418
2.	Population at 30th June, 1966	37,690
3.	Total refuse collected (tons)	11,003
4.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	16.0
5.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,731
6.	Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point approx 0.9 miles	

CLEANSING SERVICE.

Street Cleansing.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

Item	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping & Watering 2	Street Gully Cleansing 3	Total 4
	Revenue Account.			
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	6,621	493	7,114
	(ii) Transport	3,688	1,637	5,325
	(iii) Plant, Equipment, buildings, etc.	1,341	122	1,463
	(iv) Other items	49	—	49
	(v) Total gross expenditure	11,699	2,252	13,951
2	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council)	1,182	140	1,322
3	Net Cost	10,517	2,112	12,629
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	—	—	1,378
	Unit Costs			
6	Net cost per street mile cleansed	£ 137	—	—
7	Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 185	£ —
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	279	56	335

1.	Mileage of streets cleansed	76.52
2.	Frequency of cleansing:	%
	(a) At least once daily	9.6
	(b) Three to six times weekly	2.2

(c) Twice weekly	—
(d) Once weekly	15.1
(e) Less than once weekly	73.1
	100.0%

3. Number of street gullies cleansed	6,665
4. Number of gully cleansings during the year	11,418
5. Percentage of street cleansing done mechanically	75.0
6. Percentage of gully cleansing done mechanically	100.0

VEHICLE PERFORMANCE TABLE.

Vehicle	Purchased	Actual hours worked	Repairs	Cleaning	% Hours Running	Hours Holidays	Hours not Working
S. & D. OTC 910	June, 1952	897 $\frac{3}{4}$	184	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	40.4	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	995 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. & D. PTE 70	May, 1953	1393	104	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.1	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	626 $\frac{1}{4}$
S. & D. 282UTF	June, 1961	2051 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	89.7	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
S. & D. 781UTE	June, 1961	1960 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	86.7	157 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
S. & D. 1198 TD	June, 1962	2025 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	89.6	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
S. & D. TTE 529D	February, 1966	2109	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	93.1	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
S. & D. UTJ 359D	April, 1966	1990 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	36	93.3	41	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dennis GE 443 HTD	March, 1959	1260 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{4}$	213	56.6	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	480 $\frac{3}{4}$
*Dennis 5 JTD 464	May, 1948	1228 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70.4	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	373 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bedford 1 98 HTC	December, 1958	1990 $\frac{3}{4}$	171 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	84.4	86	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
†Bedford 2 920 CTE	November, 1966	225 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	43.8	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	259
Lewin M.O. ††VTC 472	April, 1955	484 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.9	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	995 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lewin M.O. 452 ETE	April, 1958	1112 $\frac{1}{4}$	213	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	48.9	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	752 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lewin M.O. WTB 331D	May, 1966	1467 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	76.1	82	97
Karrier ETB 324B	April, 1964	2101 $\frac{1}{4}$	128 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	90.5	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Karrier ETB 325B	May, 1964	2601	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	96.8	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL		24899	1519	775 $\frac{3}{4}$	74.5	1496	4741 $\frac{1}{4}$

*This vehicle was scrapped during the year. †Second-hand vehicle.

††Converted to Weed-killer Spraying Machine.

REFUSE COLLECTION — DISTRICT EFFICIENCY.

DISTRICT:

	Spring Hill & Higher Antley	West and North	East and South	North, Peel Park & Huncoat	Centre
Total emptyings	153,817	132,868	155,057	156,738	141,929
Total tonnage	1,620.2	1,628.0	1,677.4	1,680.0	1,283.6
Bins per man per hour	14	12	14	14	13
Weight per man per hour... (excluding weight of bin)	lbs. 349	lbs. 340	lbs. 343	lbs. 347	lbs. 254
Weight per bin (lbs.)	24	27	24	24	19
No. of bins for District	3,166	3,009	3,223	3,090	2,883
Frequency of emptyings	49	44	48	51	49

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SALES.

Year Ended March 31st, 1967.

	Tons cwts. qrs.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	727	16	2	5612	19	1
Textiles	0	3	2	13	16	10
Compressed Scrap	306	13	3	1581	8	6
Other Metal Scrap	0	17	0	147	1	2
Scrap Iron	23	5	0			
Reclaimed Cinders	294	10	2	431	6	3
				£7786 11 10		

Last year's salvage sales were the highest for some time, but declined this year by £1,139 due to adverse market conditions, particularly in the case of waste paper. Reduced prices and tonnages resulted in a drop of £576 in receipts from waste paper, and if it had not been for obtaining another outlet for the material the figures would have been much worse.

The scrap metal market also deteriorated with the consequence that income from compressed and other metal scrap decreased by £292 and £117 respectively. There was no revival in demand for waste carpets and rags, and sales of salvaged woollen goods fell by £4.

A continued decline in the amount of reclaimed cinders was shown by a reduction in sales of 115 tons. This was partly attributable to a reduced intake of refuse into the plant, chiefly due to closure for a period while the new trades waste incinerator was being installed. Additional causes of the reduction were our efforts to improve the quality of the cinders, and the reduced cinder content of household refuse due to changes in the methods of home heating. Clean Air measures will have an increasing impact on this and other aspects of refuse collection and disposal as more smoke control areas become operative.

During the year the sum of £1,366 4s. 11d. had been distributed among the Department's employees through the Incentive Bonus Payment Scheme in respect of clean waste paper, as compared with £1,569 9s. 7d. during the previous year. Of this sum £246 19s. 6d. was paid to the employees at the Refuse Disposal Works, as the result of the scheme for salvaging clean waste paper at the works.

In order to prevent littering of streets and open spaces, and to give a service to the ratepayers, a free collection is given for all types of household discards, e.g., furniture, etc., 2,754 special collections of this sort being made during the year.

The problem of abandoned motor vehicles continues to increase and cause the Department additional work in tracing owners and effecting removal. In spite of the fact that we allow any resident to bring unwanted vehicles to the Refuse Disposal Works for free disposal, these continue to be abandoned in various parts of the town where they are rapidly reduced to dangerous hulks. During the year 16 cars were removed by their owners after being requested to do so, while 8 cars were removed by the Department in default.

In conclusion I should like to thank, on behalf of the Department, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year. I thank also the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and other colleague officials for their usual co-operation and assistance. My personal thanks are also due to Dr. Webster for his continual support and willing assistance at all times, and, finally, to a capable and loyal staff and body of employees for services rendered.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

F. KENNIFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

